The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, March 27, 1801. No. 76

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

the INHABITANTS west of the RIVER ALLEGHENY.

Fellow Citizens,

T is well known to most of you that there is now a suit depending before the Supreme ourt of Pennsylvania respecting the issuing pants for certain lands in this country. To give accurate statement of the nature and effect of is suit shall be attempted in the present adress, as it appears by many to have been misderstood, and by some individuals to have een artfully misrepresented.

The Holland Land Company, and if I mistake t, the Population Company also, applied to e Board of Property to obtain patents in cer- in cases where no settlements had been previ- ally made; with this request the Board refused comply; the companies conceiving themselves titled to patents applied to the Supreme Court r a writ of mandamus to be directed to the ard of Property, or the Secretary of the Land ffice, commanding them to issue the patents r shew cause to the contrary. This writ has en returned, together with the reasons for ot granting the patents, and the question now efore the court is, whether or not those reaons are sufficient to justify the Board in withholding them. If they are not sufficient, a peremptory mandamus will be awarded, or in ther words, the patents will be directed to be ued. If the reasons are sufficient, the patents ill not be issued, but the mandamus will be ushed.

The question before the Court, and the only uestion before them is, whether or not they ill order the patents to be issued without fet- ement; and the Court never decides any point hich does not necessarily come before them— herefore, of the many points which the act of he 3d of April 1792, and the proceedings under produces, but one will be decided. For inance, the Supreme Court will not in the preent case determine what is the effect of a patent hen issued, though without actual settlement, or will they determine whether or not a warant can in any case be forfeited. These and very other important question, will be decided n our own country before the Courts of Comon Pleas and Circuit Court. As to the cases ow before the Supreme Court, it does not apear to admit of a rational doubt but that they ill not order patents to issue until settlements e made. It is believed to be the honest interetation of that law that a settlement should be quired for such a length of time as when added o the time the parties were prevented will in he whole make up the term of five years. I epeat, that it does not appear to admit of a ational doubt but that in the cases now before he Court they will not direct the patents to be ssued. There is no manner of doubt but the Judges of the Supreme Court will carry the law of 31 of April 1792, honestly into effect.

It is not contended on the part of the compaies that they were prevented five years, and herefore a settlement must be made—yet, if the Supreme Court should order patents to issue, o patent can not in any way affect or injure an existing claim at the date of the patent, and at any rate patents have already issued for nearly all the settled part of the country. A few tracts only of inferior quality and remote situation are unpatented

From the foregoing statement, which is most certainly accurate and just, it will evidently appear, that the cause now depending, which has so excited the attention and respecting which the alarm has been sounded amongst us, is really of no importance to any individual in this country.

It appears, however, that two or three persons, a kind of self created ambassadors, desirous of obtaining consequence in the eyes of their fellow citizens attended at the late trial in Philadelphia—had that journey and their arrival in this country produced no further evils than a ‡ levying of contributions from the needy and industrious whom they have imposed on, it would have been a sufficient reason for exposing them. But, if evils are to be apprehended of the first magnitude, if your essential interests and the dearest rights and strongest ties of society and morality are at stake, then it becomes an indispensible duty to unfold those measures and expose their consequences. It is really astonishing that such a fermentation should so shortly succeed their return; what share they had in producing it the public can determine.

I am unwilling to give any consequence to the conduct of certain persons in this country, or give any unnecessary alarm, but I do believe that much evil is to be feared as the final result of measures lately pursued by certain individuals, much is to be apprehended for the harmony and peace of this country.

In viewing this subject, I conceive it to be totally unconnected with party or the suggestions of interest, except, indeed, the interest we all have in the welfare of our country; and I am confident that it is viewed in the same light by many persons of different political sentiments.—I know this to be the case.

To the sound, to the honest part of my fellow citizens would I then address myself—to the profligate and abandoned I have nothing to say; to keep such in check it is always necessary to call in the aid of the virtuous. I will then appeal, and I appeal seriously to the honest hearts of all whom I address, to view the probable consequences of the present state of our country and of the system and measures lately pursued by certain individuals. Is there no danger to be apprehended that perjury will be made the order of the day? Is there no danger that it will be thought not only just but honourable to swear falsely, and if this be the case, is it not easy to foresee the ruin of our country? Does not the safety and security of our lives and property depend on the sacred regard paid to truth and the universal impression of the solemn obligations of an oath? It is unnecessary to mention all the particulars now passing before us that give rise to such reflections as these—they are too notorious in our country. Some, however, will be stated.

It is said, that certain individuals are to be brought forward to swear that there was no danger to be apprehended † from the Indians during several years previous to Gen. Wayne's treaty. On this subject I have frequently conversed with the most respectable of the first settlers, and there is but one declaration, but one opinion, and that is, that there was danger, and serious danger, and on this subject I would appeal to the honest heart of every man acquainted with the situation of this country.

It is also said, that another individual has proposed to swear that he was in company with a number, I think fifteen others, dispatched in pursuit of white men for the purpose of killing them. And now this affirm, this vile murderer in his heart (by his own account) is to be bro't forward in a court of justice to give testimony in raiment white as snow.

It is further publicly stated, that a certain person near Pittsburgh is to swear that he was offered a reward of several hundred dollars to kill Lieutenant Roberdeau, and this in order to encourage the Indians to commit hostilities. I should be more particular in this case, but I would scorn to mention the name of the accuser with the accused, as I would scorn to connect villainy and perjury with virtue and honour.

So far has the swearing mania prevailed, that a few days since a person desirous of contributing to the common cause, appeared before an associate judge of Crawford county, with his deposition ready drawn, the purport of which was, that there had been no danger and no prevention. The judge, who knew this man had a plantation on French creek, within four miles of Meadville, and that in the years 1794 and 1795 he was too much afraid to reside on it but that for a part of the time (or perhaps the whole) had resided in Meadville, and was even at one time so alarmed as to desert the house he lived in and move close to the block house and stockade. The justice, with propriety, refused administering an oath, and told the person of the consequences, and that if he persisted he would bind him over to court. This person, not content with this serious admonition, went to a justice of the peace in Meadville, and desired that his deposition might be taken. The magistrate knew the falsehood of it, and reprimanded him severely for offering to swear falsely. These circumstances will be proved on oath if required. Do not such circumstances as these prove the present situation of our country? Is it any more than a reasonable apprehension that a rank crop of perjury will be produced? Impressed as I am with the full conviction of this truth I would call seriously for a union of every man of virtue in the country to oppose the torrent that threatens to subvert the foundations of morality, of truth, and honesty, and overwhelm us all in one common ruin. I view this subject as superior and unconnected with party or the suggestions of interest, every individual who has a just and lawful claim to a tract of land will have full justice done him by the Court of Common Pleas and Circuit Court in his own county, where every case will be examined and determined on its own merits according to the particular circumstances. The settler, who has an honest and lawful claim to a tract of land, will be protected therein, and God forbid it should be ever otherwise.

The writer of this address has no interest in the event except what arises from the interest he has and must feel for the prosperity, peace and morality of this country; he has raised a warning though feeble voice against a system which threatens to subvert every principle heretofore sacred amongst mankind, and though the expression of the sentiments herein contained may at present be unpopular with many, he is convinced that when the present storm is over if indeed, it does not overturn in its course as well the sturdy oak as the tender sapling, this address will be found to contain sentiments consistent with truth and the best interests of this country.

‡ The subscription paper, as it first appeared in this country, proposed the raising of money by way of loan. But was not this for the common cause? No, gentle reader, it was for James and George Lowry, to be repaid by them at a future day, with interest. The bottom of this paper, however, was cut off, and a piece of blank writing paper substituted, by which means the money being raised for the Lowrys did not appear. I had conceived this alteration had been made from their having experienced an aversion in the people to subscribe for a purpose that appeared merely personal, and for no other than merely to put money in their own pockets, and therefore had changed their ground and meant to purchase the people that this money was to be expended in the common cause. I have, however, been assured, that one of their confidential friends on being asked the reason of this alteration, gave for answer, that the paper was originally drawn at Lancaster, that it was expected to get subscriptions there, and as those people were not interested in the event, it was necessary to promise them payment with interest—but the people here being interested, the subscription money ought to be paid to the Lowrys without repayment. These are the disinterested friends of the people. It does appear to me that there never was a more audacious attempt to turn the current of popular opinion to private interest—while attempts of this kind are made and persevered in with unremitting zeal, while undue advantage is taken by some individuals of the passions of for- he mis- information of others, no circumstance shall prevent me from dragging those individuals from their hiding places, and exposing them before the public. To such measures as these I will not be a silent spectator.

† In the year 1795, two men of the name of Rutledge, father and son, had been attacked by Indians near Presqu'isle, the father killed instantly, the son mortally wounded. It had been said by some of the Lowry's that a certain man of the name of Black, now near Meadville, had killed them. A few days ago James and George Lowry passing where Black was at work, called him to them and in conversation told him they believed he had not killed the old man, but that he had tomahawked the son, but if he would think and act with them, that they would do all they could to save him. Reader, can you suppress you indignation!

Board of Property of Pennsylvania, February 23d 1801.

PRESENT

Tench Coxe, Secretary of the Land Office.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, R. G.
Samuel Cochran, S. G.
Timothy Matlack, Master of the Rolls.

On the application of John Brown, of Chester county, farmer.

It was proved in behalf of John Brown, that a tract of land had been purchased, on the 20th August, 1795, by General David Mitchell for Captain John Christie, from Robert Lee, who had commenced an improvement and actual settlement thereon, on the 23d of March, 1795.

The land is situated in the Second District, west of the Allegheny, was surveyed on the 12th of June, 1795, and contains 402 acres and 115 perches, and allowance for roads.

The said Robert Lee is represented to have been driven from his settlement and improvement in the year 1795, by the Indian enemies of the United States

The settlement and improvement right, or claim to the land, was afterwards sold by Capt. Christie to John Maxwell, as is alledged, but the conveyance, is not exhibited, because, as is said, it is at present in the hands of the said Maxwell. A title of the premises was afterwards made by John Maxwell to John Brown, and the conveyance is produced bearing date on the 26th day of January, 1801.

On the 10th of April 1797, John Brown, with an intention to cause the same tract and one other, as he alledges, to be further improved, and the settlement thereof to be renewed and continued, entered into an agreement with Neal Dougherty, to repair to both the same, in consideration of the two hundred acres of the said land to be conveyed to Dougherty at the end of three years, for that land, with the aid of thirty dollars in money and three months provisions. Neal Dougherty is stated to have agreed to enter upon both the tracts of land in question, and to clear eight acres upon each, to build a house upon each, and to keep possession for three years. The article of agreement is exhibited, but does not identify the land settled by Robert Lee, nor the other tract, being in terms too general.

It is represented, that the said Dougherty had agreed with an actual settler and improver, to take and keep possession of, and improve the other of the said tracts, but no agreement or other evidence thereof is yet adduced, nor is the name of the person ascertained, two names are mentioned, one of which is said to be that of the settler on the second tract.

A certificate from Frederick Haymaker and Lewis Dunn, two of the justices of the peace for Crawford county, dated on the 5th of December 1800, is produced, setting forth, that Neal Dougherty commenced on the 18th day of May 1797, an actual settlement on a tract of land, therein described, which had been surveyed to the aforesaid Robert Lee in pursuance of said Lee's improvement, (with intention of settlement) of the 23d of March 1795. This certificate sets forth, that the said Dougherty hath cleared, fenced, and cultivated eight acres of land, and that he hath built a house on the land, and had continued the settlement from the 18th day of May 1797, to the 5th of December 1800, when he resided on the land.

Whereupon, it is ordered, that the issuing of a warrant for John Brown to survey the tract on which Neal Dougherty resides, be postponed, until he shall produce a proper instrument of writing from Neal Dougherty, and the conveyance of Captain Christie to John Maxwell, and it is determined, that a warrant for the other tract cannot issue, for want of the necessary evidence in relation to the settler and other requisites under the law of the 3d of April 1792.

Extract from the Minutes,
TENCH COXE, Secretary of the Land Office.

March 5th, 1801.

PRESENT,

Tench Coxe, Secretary of the Land Office.
Samuel Cochran, Surveyor General.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Receiver General.

In the case of John Brown, continued.

Mr. Brown produced the necessary deposition of Neal Dougherty, and a deed from him, also the deed of John Christie to John Maxwell, whereupon, it is ordered, that a warrant issue in the name of Robert Lee for the tract of land by him actually settled, to be surveyed to the use of John Brown, under the several instruments and certificates heretofore and at this time produced.

From the Minutes,
TENCH COXE, Secretary of the Land Office.

From the Gazette of the United States.

ON the great and eventful occasion of the augurat on of friend Thomas Jefferson to the highest post of honor and trust, which a nation can bestow, we were agreeably surprised into exclamations, which our experience of the last few years would not permit us to indulge. At a time when party spirit has gone abroad, pervaded and inflamed the whole political body, and excited such an exacerbation of civil mania as threatened a fatal termination, we see a physician step forward, allay the febrile paroxysm, and proceed to effect a cure by assuasive remedies.

When it is recollected that great part of the people, who have incurred the invidious appellation of Democrats, advocated the election of friend Thomas Jefferson, not from a principle of honest zeal for public good, nor from an attachment to his personal interest, but confessedly from the selfish illaudable motive of procuring places of profit, a circumstance well established by a notorious fact, that they now threaten him with their indignation "if he do not make a general sweep"; and when it is also remembered that many federal men opposed him, not from any distrust of his honesty, or doubts of his talents, but because of their fears that the dictatorial domineering insolence of the soverign Democrats would abash his meekness, and over-rule his judgment, it cannot be surprising if hope and fear turned the possession of the parties, and produced an awful nels of suspence and reciprocation of ill-will. But his benevolent, conciliatory, yet manly address, delivered to the people assembled at his initiation into office on the fourth instant, opposed the ferment which expectation had excited, and gave us a pleasing anticipation of the wise plan with which he intends to govern;—pleasing in the highest degree as it frustrates the Democrats in their unjust, extravagant, and mercenary views and pleasing too as it relieves the Federalists from their unfounded apprehensions that, like our Governor, would take from their mouths bread wherewith to appease the yearnings of the hungry Democrats, who go prowling about like ravening wolves seeking what they may devour.

Friend Thomas Jefferson, permit a plain man to address thee in the language and with feelings of unfeigned respect and good will. He does not presume to dictate to thee, like the frontless Democrats,—no,—he humbleth himself in spirit before thee, because of thy superior wisdom and more enlarged experience. But feeling, in common with others, a foretaste of the happiness which appears to dawn upon this country, he presumes thus publicly to mingle with thousand millions his approbation and effusions of gratitude to thee for the prospect, which thou hast been to unfold to our view in the reconciliation of parties, the diffusion of harmony, and the consolidation of all into one people.

Thou seest thy country languishing under a mortal distemper of civil discord, party opposed to party, and families divided in themselves; arrests with thee (and thy lenient hand can do much to cure this fatal disease generated in our political body by party-spirit, misguided zeal, dishonest views; to reconcile father to son, brother to brother, and citizen to citizen. If thou shouldst succeed in this arduous, this not yet practicable design, thou will be a benefactor to thy country, beloved of thy people, and honored of all nations, and thy fame shall live through the successive generations of posterity co-extensive and co-equal even with that of the illustrious Washington.

Therefore stand firm and be not afraid. Thy enemies are few, and thy friends are many. A virtuous and wise, Federalists and Democrats comfort thee, yea support and defend thee in their property and lives,

EPHRA

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Fellow Citizens,

It is well known to most of you that there is now a suit depending before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania respecting the issuing patents for certain lands in this country. To give an accurate statement of the nature and effect of this suit shall be attempted in the present address, as it appears by many to have been misunderstood, and by some individuals to have been artfully misrepresented.

The Holland Land Company, and if I mistake not, the Population Company also, applied to the Board of Property to obtain patents in certain cases where no settlements had been previously made; with this request the Board refused to comply; the companies conceiving themselves entitled to patents applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to be directed to the Board of Property, or the Secretary of the Land Office, commanding them to issue the patents or shew cause to the contrary. This writ has been returned, together with the reasons for not granting the patents, and the question now before the court is, whether or not those reasons are sufficient to justify the Board in withholding them. If they are not sufficient, a peremptory mandamus will be awarded, or in other words, the patents will be directed to be issued. If the reasons are sufficient, the patents will not be issued, but the mandamus will be granted.

The question before the Court, and the only question before them is, whether or not they will order the patents to be issued without settlement; and the Court never decides any point which does not necessarily come before them—therefore, of the many points which the act of the 3d of April 1792, and the proceedings under it produces, but one will be decided. For instance, the Supreme Court will not in the present case determine what is the effect of a patent when issued, though without actual settlement, nor will they determine whether or not a warrant can in any case be forfeited. These and every other important question, will be decided in our own country before the Courts of Common Pleas and Circuit Court. As to the cases now before the Supreme Court, it does not appear to admit of a rational doubt but that they will not order patents to issue until settlements are made. It is believed to be the honest interpretation of that law that a settlement should be acquired for such a length of time as when added to the time the parties were prevented will in the whole make up the term of five years. I repeat, that it does not appear to admit of a rational doubt but that in the cases now before the Court they will not direct the patents to be issued. There is no manner of doubt but the Judges of the Supreme Court will carry the law of 31 of April 1792, honestly into effect.

It is not contended on the part of the companies that they were prevented five years, and therefore a settlement must be made—yet, if the Supreme Court should order patents to issue, a patent can not in any way affect or injure an existing claim at the date of the patent, and at any rate patents have already issued for nearly all the settled part of the country. A few tracts only of inferior quality and remote situation are unpatented.

From the foregoing statement, which is most certainly accurate and just, it will evidently appear, that the cause now depending, which has so excited the attention and respecting which the alarm has been sounded among us, is really of no importance to any individual in this country.

It appears, however, that two or three persons, a kind of self created ambassadors, desirous of obtaining consequence in the eyes of their fellow citizens attended at the late trial in Philadelphia—had that journey and their arrival in this country produced no further evils than a levying of contributions from the needy and industrious whom they have imposed on, it would have been a sufficient reason for exposing them. But, if evils are to be apprehended of the first magnitude, if your essential interests and the dearest rights and strongest ties of society and morality are at stake, then it becomes an indispensible duty to unfold those measures and expose their consequences. It is really astonishing that such a fermentation should so shortly succeed their return; what share they had in producing it the public can determine.

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In viewing this subject, I conceive it to be totally unconnected with party or the suggestions of interest, except, indeed, the interest we all have in the welfare of our country; and I am confident that it is viewed in the same light by many persons of different political sentiments.—I know this to be the case.

To the sound, to the honest part of my fellow citizens would I then address myself—to the profligate and abandoned I have nothing to say; to keep such in check it is always necessary to call in the aid of the virtuous. I will then appeal, and I appeal seriously to the honest hearts of all whom I address, to view the probable consequences of the present state of our country and of the system and measures lately pursued by certain individuals. Is there no danger to be apprehended that perjury will be made the order of the day? Is there no danger that it will be thought not only just but honourable to swear falsely, and if this be the case, is it not easy to foresee the ruin of our country? Does not the safety and security of our lives and property depend on the sacred regard paid to truth and the universal impression of the solemn obligations of an oath? It is unnecessary to mention all the particulars now passing before us that give rise to such reflections as these—they are too notorious in our country. Some, however, will be stated.

It is said, that certain individuals are to be brought forward to swear that there was no danger to be apprehended from the Indians during several years previous to Gen. Wayne's treaty. On this subject I have frequently conversed with the most respectable of the first settlers, and there is but one declaration, but one opinion, and that is, that there was danger, and serious danger, and on this subject I would appeal to the honest heart of every man acquainted with the situation of this country.

It is also said, that another individual has promised to swear that he was in company with a number, I think fifteen others, dispatched in pursuit of white men for the purpose of killing them. And now this assassin, this vile murderer in his heart (by his own account) is to be brought forward in a court of justice to give testimony in raiment white as snow.

It is further publicly stated, that a certain person near Pittsburgh is to swear that he was offered a reward of several hundred dollars to kill Lieutenant Rotheram†, and this in order to encourage the Indians to commit hostilities. I should be more particular in this case, but I would scorn to mention the name of the accuser with the accused, as I would scorn to connect villainy and perjury with virtue and honour.

So far has the swearing mania prevailed, that a few days since a person desirous of contributing to the common cause, appeared before an associate judge of Crawford county, with his deposition ready drawn, the purport of which was, that there had been no danger and no prevention. The judge, who knew this man had a plantation on French creek, within four miles of Meadville, and that in the years 1794 and 1795 he was too much afraid to reside on it but that for a part of the time (or perhaps the whole) had resided in Meadville, and was even at one time so alarmed as to desert the house he lived in and move close to the block house and blockade. The judge, with propriety, refused administering an oath, and told the person of the consequences, and that if he persisted he would bind him over to court. This person, not content with this serious admonition, went to a justice of the peace in Meadville, and desired that his deposition might be taken. The magistrate knew the falsehood of it, and reprimanded him severely for offering to swear falsely. These circumstances will be proved on oath if required. Do not such circumstances as these prove the present situation of our country? Is it any more than a reasonable apprehension that a rank crop of perjury will be produced? Impressed as I am with the full conviction of this truth I would call seriously for a union of every man of virtue in the country to oppose the torrent that threatens to subvert the foundations of morality, of truth, and honesty, and overwhelm us all in one common ruin. I view this subject as superior and unconnected with party or the suggestions of interest, every individual who has a just and lawful claim to a tract of land will have full justice done him by the Court of Common Pleas and Circuit Court in his own county, where every case will be examined and determined on its own merits according to the particular circumstances. The settler, who has an honest and lawful claim to a tract of land, will be protected therein, and God forbid it should be ever otherwise.

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‡ The subscription paper, as it first appeared in this country, proposed the raising of money by way of loan. But was not this for the common cause? No, gentle reader, it was for James and George Lowry, to be repaid by them at a future day, with interest. The bottom of this paper, however, was cut off, and a piece of blank writing paper substituted, by which means the money being raised for the Lowrys did not appear. I had conceived this alteration had been made from their having experienced an aversion in the people to subscribe for a purpose that appeared merely personal, and for no other than merely to put money in their own pockets, and therefore had changed their ground and meant to persuade the people that this money was to be expended in the common cause. I have, however, been assured, that one of their confidential friends on being asked the reason of this alteration, gave for answer, that the paper was originally drawn at Lancaster, that it was expected to get subscriptions there, and as those people were not interested in the event, it was necessary to promise them payment with interest—but the people here being interested, the subscription money ought to be paid to the Lowrys without repayment. These are the disinterested friends of the people. It does appear to me that there never was a more audacious attempt to turn the current of popular opinion to private interest—while attempts of this kind are made and persevered in with unremitting zeal, while undue advantage is taken by some individuals of the passions of for- he mis- information of others, no circumstance shall prevent me from dragging those individuals from their hiding places, and exposing them before the public. To such measures as these I will not be a silent spectator.

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Board of Property of Pennsylvania, February 23d 1801.

PRESENT

Tench Coxe, Secretary of the Land Office.
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, R. G.
Samuel Cochran, S. G.
Timothy Matlack, Master of the Rolls.

On the application of John Brown, of Chester county, farmer.

It was proved in behalf of John Brown, that a tract of land had been purchased, on the 20th August, 1795, by General David Mitchell for Captain John Christie, from Robert Lee, who had commenced an improvement and actual settlement thereon, on the 23d of March, 1795.

The land is situated in the Second District, west of the Allegheny, was surveyed on the 12th of June, 1795, and contains 401 acres and 115 perches, and allowance for roads.

The said Robert Lee is represented to have been driven from his settlement and improvement in the year 1795, by the Indian enemies of the United States.

The settlement and improvement right, or claim to the land, was afterwards sold by Capt. Christie to John Maxwell, as is alledged, but the conveyance, is not exhibited, because, as is said, it is at present in the hands of the said Maxwell. A title of the premises was afterwards made by John Maxwell to John Brown, and the conveyance is produced bearing date on the 26th day of January, 1801.

On the 10th of April 1797, John Brown, with an intention to cause the same tract and one other, as he alledges, to be further improved, and the settlement thereof to be renewed and continued; entered into an agreement with Neal Dougherty, to repair to both the same, in consideration of the two hundred acres of the said land to be conveyed to Dougherty at the end of three years, for that land; with the aid of thirty dollars in money and three months provisions. Neal Dougherty is stated to have agreed to enter upon both the tracts of land in question, and to clear eight acres upon each, to build a house upon each, and to keep possession for three years. The article of agreement is exhibited, but does not identify the land settled by Robert Lee, nor the other tract, being in terms too general.

It is represented, that the said Dougherty had agreed with an actual settler and improver, to take and keep possession of, and improve the other of the said tracts, but no agreement or other evidence thereof is yet adduced, nor is the name of the person ascertained, two names are mentioned, one of which is said to be that of the settler on the second tract.

A certificate from Frederick Haymaker and Lewis Dunn, two of the justices of the peace for Crawford county, dated on the 5th of December 1800, is produced, setting forth, that Neal Dougherty commenced on the 18th day of May 1797, an actual settlement on a tract of land, therein described, which had been surveyed to the aforesaid Robert Lee in pursuance of said Lee's improvement, (with intention of settlement) of the 23d of March 1795. This certificate sets forth, that the said Dougherty hath cleared, fenced, and cultivated eight acres of land, and that he hath built a house on the land, and had continued the settlement from the 18th day of May 1797, to the 5th of December 1800, when he resided on the land.

Whereupon, it is ordered, that the issuing of a warrant for John Brown to survey the tract on which Neal Dougherty resides, be postponed, until he shall produce a proper instrument of writing from Neal Dougherty, and the conveyance of Captain Christie to John Maxwell, and it is determined, that a warrant for the other tract cannot issue, for want of the necessary evidence in relation to the settler and other requisites under the law of the 3d of April 1792.

Extract from the Minutes,
TENCH COXE, Secretary
of the Land Office.

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Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Receiver General.

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TENCH COXE, Secretary
of the Land Office.

From the Gazette of the United States.

ON the great and eventful occasion of the augurat on of friend Thomas Jefferson to the highest post of honor and trust, which a nation can bestow, we were agreeably surprised into expectations, which our experience of the last few years would not permit us to indulge. At a time when party spirit has gone abroad, pervaded and inflamed the whole political body, and excited such an exacerbation of civil mania as threatened a fatal termination, we see a physician step forward, allay the febrile paroxysm, and proceed to effect a cure by assuasive remedies.

When it is recollected that great part of the people, who have incurred the invidious appellation of Democrats, advocated the election of friend Thomas Jefferson, not from a principle of honest zeal for public good, nor from an attachment to his personal interest, but confessedly from the selfish illaudable motive of procuring places of profit, a circumstance well established by a notorious fact, that they now threaten him with their indignation "if he do not make a general sweep"; and when it is also remembered that many federal men opposed him, not from any distrust of his honesty, or doubts of his talents, but because of their fears that the dictatorial domineering insolence of the soverign Democrats would abash his meekness, and over-rule his judgment, it cannot be surprising if hope and fear the possession of the parties, and produced an awful pause of suspence and reciprocation of ill-will. But his benevolent, conciliatory, yet manly address, delivered to the people assembled at his initiation into office on the fourth instant, composed the ferment which expectation had excited, and gave us a pleasing anticipation of the wise rule with which he intends to govern;—pleasing in the highest degree as it frustrates the Democrats in their unjust, extravagant, and mercenary views and pleasing too as it relieves the Federalists from their unfounded apprehensions that he, like our Governor, would take from their mouths bread wherewith to appease the yearnings of the hungry Democrats, who go prowling about as ravening wolves seeking what they may devour.

Friend Thomas Jefferson, permit a plain man to address thee in the language and with the feelings of unfeigned respect and good will. He will not presume to dictate to thee, like the frothy Democrats,—no,—he humbleth himself in spirit before thee, because of thy superior wisdom and more enlarged experience. But feeling, in common with others, a foretaste of the happiness which appears to dawn upon this country, he presumes thus publicly to mingle with thousand millions his approbation and effusions of gratitude to thee for the prospect, which thou hast been to unfold to our view in the reconciliation of parties, the diffusion of harmony, and the consolidation of all into one people.

Thou seest thy country languishing under the mortal distemper of civil discord, party opposed to party, and families divided in themselves—arrests with thee (and thy lenient hand can alone to cure this fatal disease generated in our political body by party-spirit, misguided zeal, dishonest views; to reconcile father to son, brother to brother, and citizen to citizen) and thou shouldst succeed in this arduous, this not yet practicable design, thou will be a benefactor to thy country, beloved of thy people, and honored of all nations, and thy fame shall through the successive generations of posterity co-extensive and co-equal even with that of the illustrious Washington.

Therefore stand firm and be not afraid. Thy enemies are few, and thy friends are many, the virtuous and wise, Federalists and Democrats, comfort thee, yea support and defend thee in their property and lives,

EPHRA

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, January 8.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER AT WAR.

Letter from the General of Division, Chief of the Staff of the Army of Italy, to the Minister at war.

Head Quarters at Monzanbano, December 26, 1800.

Citizen Minister,

After the operation of which I had the honor to inform you, in my last, the commander in chief made disposition, and gave orders for the passage of the Mincio, that passage was yesterday morning to be effected at day break by two bridges to be thrown across the river at Monzanbano.

The right wing, commanded by Lieutenant General Dupont, had orders to proceed up the Mincio, leaving a body of observation before Goito, and to make a feigned attempt to pass at La Volta.

Orders were also given out to the other divisions. Lieutenant General Dupont, perceiving on his front no considerable force of the enemy, soon threw a bridge across the river, and passed.

The enemy came in force to oppose him. A vigorous engagement followed. Our troops met the attack with their wonted intrepidity; and the enemy were repulsed and pursued to some distance.

General Dupont informing the Commander in chief of the success of his movement, received orders to maintain his position without attempting to advance further; and, if circumstances, should so demand, to retire under the protection of his artillery on the right bank of the river.

In the mean time the troops were hurried on by their native ardor, beyond the position which the Commander in Chief intended them to maintain. The enemy, fixing their attention chiefly in that point, brought their main force to act upon it. (The prisoners say, that M. de Bellegarde was there in person.) The position of Lieutenant General Dupont became critical, Lieutenant General Suchet, being in a convenient situation, detached, without hesitation, the division of Gazan from the part of the troops under his command and marched at their head to support the right wing.

The enemy fought with firm and daring valor. Their force was infinitely superior to ours. Four times they renewed the attack on our troops, and were as often repulsed.—The village of Ruzzodo, after being several times taken and retaken, remained at last with us. We are left masters of the field of battle, after an action singularly obstinate and bloody, fought with a great inequality of numbers. At ten at night it had not ended.

A vigorous charge, by a detachment from the 6th dragoons greatly contributed to our success. We took 2000 prisoners with several stands of colors.

As soon as possible you shall receive from me a full detail of the particulars of the action. It does the greatest honor to the troops, and to their generals. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is very considerable.

While I now write, the army is effecting a passage at Monzanbano.

(Signed) OUDINOT.

The Minister at War,
(Signed) ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

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The van-guard, under the command of Lieutenant General Delmas, was the first to pass. Its two right bridges, under General Bisson and Calfagne, took the direction of Vallegio. Its left bridge, under General Lapisse, directed its march to Salionze.

These movements have been perfectly executed; the enemy were driven from all their positions; the van-guards were posted on the height of Valleggio.

The right division of the body of troops commanded by Lieutenant General Moncey, followed, under General of Division Doudet, and supported the march of the van-guards—It also drove the enemy from their posts, and seized several pieces of cannon. It took its position for the night, before the village of Pozzolano.

The centre, under Lieutenant Gen. Souchet, returning from its yesterday's atchievements before La Volta, passed after the division of Boudet and marched for Salionze.

The reserve, Lieutenant General Michaud advanced a mile and a half from Monzanbano towards Valeggio: and there took its position.

The brigade of reserve, commanded by General Serras, is posted above the division of Boudet.

The cavalry, under General Davout, is for observation, at the head of the bridge.

Lieutenant General Dupont has orders to advance up the left bank of the river St. Pozzolo, where he slept last night, to Valeggio.

I regret my inability to give you more minute details But the movements being so rapid, reports have not come in.

At present I only announce our successes, and the glory of all the troops who have been engaged.

The brave activity of the officers of artillery, and of those who wrought in the construction of the bridges, cannot be too highly praised.

The passage of the troops was protected by forty pieces of cannon, disposed and employed under the direction of General of Division Marmont, commander in chief of the artillery. Eight thousand prisoners, and a great quantity of artillery, have been this day taken, all the enemy's positions and redoubts have been carried. To-morrow's successes may be, therefore, expected to be still more splended.

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ARMY OF ITALY.

Vagelio, December 27.

At the hour of one in the morning, on the 17th of December, the van guard of the enemy, commanded by generals Hohenzollern and Bussy, attacked our advanced posts; but was vigorously repulsed.

The whole army moved, and possessed itself of the principal positions on the right bank of the Mincio.

On the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, we made preparations to pass that river in the face of the Austrian army.

The two most favorable points for our passage appeared to be those of Monzanbano and Molino, opposite to La Volta.

General Dupont, advancing from Azola, threw a bridge over the river at Molino, general Bellegrade, with the main force of the army, there began the attack. A most obstinate contest ensued. The 5th light infantry distinguished itself. It received with bayonets fixed, a charge of the hussars of Tuscany. A great part of that regiment fell.—The division of general Gazan came up seasonably. The division of cavalry under the command of general Devault, took a great number of prisoners.

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I owe commendation to general Marmont for his care to organize the artillery, and for the strong effect with which he made it to act.

General Lesuite, with the brave 73d, has entered Borghetto,

The loss of the enemy consists in 22 pieces of cannon, and above 12,000 men, of whom 8000 are prisoners. Several of their stands of colors have been taken.

I hope to send you further details to morrow.

[Signed] BRUNE.

Oudinot, general of division, chief of the etat major, to the minister of war.

Head quarters,
Villa Franca, December 30.

On the 26th we passed the Mincio. The next day [the 27th] Lieutenant General Delmas having entirely surrounded the redoubts of Saironza, made dispositions to carry them by force; when the enemy desired to capitulate, he would not permit them to surrender otherwise than at discretion. Fourteen pieces of cannon, 1000 prisoners, and two standards, fell into our possession.

Twenty-eight pieces of cannon, two howitzers with their carriages, about 8,500 prisoners, amongst whom are 60 officers, and two standards; such are the fruits of these two days.

I have the honor to salute you.
with respect
(Signed) OUDINOT
General of the division.

PROCLAMATION,

Of general Moreau, dated from Salzburg, January 7.

Soldiers! From all quarters I hear frequent complaints of your conduct; pillage and want of discipline make dreadful ravages among you; an end must be put to these disorders; they are a stain upon your glory.—The rapidity of your marches, the difficulty of communications, and the rigor of the season, I know, have not admitted of any regulations in the distributions and from that unavoidable scarcity abuse resulted. But for the future you can have no excuse, and your leaders, I assure you will have no further forbearance. Your glory is a pledge of which we are the depositaries, and we will not permit that the complaints of the inhabitants should damp the joy inspired by your victories. Recollect that you fight in order to give peace to the world, and that you have no other enemies but those who repel it by force of arms. The general in chief commands the other generals to read the present proclamation at the head of the troops and to cause to be executed with the greatest strictness the regulations of the last campaign respecting the military police and discipline.

CONSULATE.

Message of the Republic to the Legislative body.

Legislators,

The Republic triumphs, and its enemies again implore its moderation.

"The fame of the victory of Hohenlinden has been heard throughout all Europe. It will be reckoned in the number of the most glorious days which have illustrated French valour; but it had scarcely been considered as any thing by our defenders, who never consider themselves as having conquered, but when there remain no longer any Enemies of the Country.

"The Army of the Rhine has passed the Inn; every day has there been a Battle, and every Battle has been a triumph. The Gallo Batavian Army conquered at Bamberg; the Army of the Grisons, amidst snows and ice crossed the Splugen to turn the formidable Lines of the Mincio and the Adige, The Army of Italy has carried the Passage of the Mincio by main force, and blockades Mantua.—In short Moreau is no more than five days march from Vienna, master of an immense Country, and of all the Magazines of the enemy.

"Then was it that Prince Charles asked an Armistice, which was granted by the Commander in chief of the Army of the Rhine, the terms of which accompany this.

"Count Cobentzel, the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor at Luneville, has declared by a note of the 31st December, that he was ready to open Negotiations for a separate Peace. Thus is Austria freed from the influence of the English Government.

"Government, faithful to its principles, and to the wishes of humanity, reposes in your bosom, and proclaims to the whole of Europe the intentions which animate it.

"The Left Bank of Rhine shall be the limit of the French Republic. It makes no pretensions to any thing on the Right Bank. The interests of Europe will not a allow that the Emperor should pass the Adige.—The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics shall be secured and acknowledged. Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French People. Austria must not expect from her defeats what she could not obtain by her Victories.

"Such are the invariable intentions of Government: It will be the happiness of France to restore Peace to Germany and Italy, her glory will be to free the Continent from the avaricions and malignant genius of England.

"If good faith should again be deceived, we are at Prague, at Vienna, and at Venice.

"Such ardour and such success entitle our Armies to the completest gratitude of the Nation. Government would willingly find new expressions to immortalize their exploits, but there is one which, by its simplicity, will ever be worthy of the sentiments, and of the courage of the French Soldier.

"The Government proposes the following four Laws:

1st. The Army of the Rhine,
2d. The Gallo-Batavian Army,
3d. The Army of Italy
4th. The Army of the Grisons—have deserved well of their Country."

This Message was carried to the Legislative Body by the Councillors of State, Regnier, Thibaudeau, St. Cyr. The Legislative Body returned the following message by way of answer.

Citizens Consuls,

"The greatest public joy was testified by the legislative body, when they heard the communication you have made to them.

"They now see those days of prosperity dawn which Peace secures to so great and generous a Nation.

"Peace—Peace is the cry of all France, and it is amid those triumphs that our warriors themselves are heard to call for it.

"If any thing can console the Philosopher for the shedding of human blood, it is carnage not produced by ambition; it is battles fought only for the repose of mankind.—Thanks to our brave armies; thanks to your wisdom and your firmness!

"First magistrates of the republic, in depositing its sentiments in your bosom, the legislative body fulfils a duty which is dear and sacred to it. It speaks to you in the name of all Frenchmen."

The Conservatory Senate replied to the Message of the Consulate as follows:

Citizen Consuls,

"The Conservatory Senate have received the agreeable news which Government have by their Message communicated, with that satisfaction and pride with which the glory of our arms inspires all Frenchmen. They see with the most lively satisfaction, in the last Armistice, in our last victories, and in the moderation of Government the sure pledge of a Peace so long and so ardently desired."

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

We understand that the chief of the Seneca, and Tuscarora Nations of Indians, in their late visit at the city of Washington have requested the concurrence of government in the holding of a convention for the sale of their right of lands reserved to this State along the Niagara River, and for the exchange of certain reservations made by the treaty of 1797. This, with the demand of satisfaction for the murder of two of their tribes, having been their only business at the seat of government, the suggestion contained in a former number of this gazette that one of the objects of their journey was the adjustment of differences respecting the conduct of the Surveyor employed by the Holland Land company, appears to be without foundation. We are authorised to say that no such differences exist.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The ignorant and indigent of the [illegible] been seduced into the belief, that [illegible] fers for liberty and equal rights [illegible] the government, taxation, &c. [illegible] the few instances which we have [illegible] influence prevailing in a State, that [illegible] ble proof of public embezzlements, [illegible] fraud. In Virginia we find, that [illegible] has sanctioned the disbursement of [illegible] for the unjustifiable purpose of bri[illegible] &c.—By the following official doc[illegible] appears, that the purse of Pennsylv[illegible] democratic discipline, is liable to va[illegible] of requisitions; and the vigilance of [illegible] the constitution is not competent to [illegible] from ravage and plunder.—

REPORT.

Of a Committee, (Messrs. Wheler, [illegible] Kean,) of the Senate of Pennsylv[illegible]

The committee to whom was referred [illegible] titled "An act to provide for the [illegible] certain expences of the Executive [illegible] of Government for the present year, [illegible] king sundry other appropriations."

That they have attentively investigated [illegible] bill as well as the expenditures in the [illegible] expences of the executive department, [illegible] induced to report that instead of a right [illegible] being made use of in the expenditure of [illegible] money in that department, the state [illegible] charged with monies for postage, expresses, [illegible] clerk hire, which has not been expended [illegible] or general purposes: Your committee [illegible] fore, Report—That there ought be [illegible] the appropriations for the contingent expences [illegible] the Executive Department, two hundred [illegible] leaving three thousand dollars, a sum adequate to meet the incidental expences of [illegible] partment: They, therefore, Report that [illegible] committed to them striking out only in the [illegible] teenth line the first two hundred thousand.

LUDICROUS!

At Washington, on the day of inauguration a band of Democrats thinking it would be a decent deference to Mr. Jefferson's taste, determined to appear on that occasion, with hats of the same construction, with those he usually wears ‖ But as it was impossible to have a sufficient number made in time, they very deliberately resolved to convert their boots into *new shoes*, which they did by amputation above the ancle!—After the delivery of the Speech, when it was discovered that Mr. Jefferson was no longer a *republican*, but a Federal republican, these disappointed creatures were seen scattered here and there among the machinery, below the Capitol, stitching the legs of their boots to the *feet* again ‖

‖ *Coming over the ancle, in the manner they are called* snow shoes.

The three Maritime powers of the North intend to send to sea in the course of the year 40 sail of the line, to maintain their armed neutrality. And the pressing of seamen has already been ordered in the different provinces of Sweden.

A gentleman from Louisville, says the Kentucky Herald, informs us, that on Monday last it was publicly made known, that his Excellency Thomas Jackson relinquished the government of that state; and that the President of the Senate was then inaugurated into the Executive Office.

From the New-England Palladium.

POLITICS.

FRENCH POLICY,

Compared with that of other Nations.

"THE Republic, (says CICERO) is always attacked with greater vigor than it is defended. The audacious and the profligate are impelled to act by the slightest nod of their leaders, but the honest are slow and unwilling to stir.—Neglecting the begining of things, they are never roused to exertion but by the last necessity—and when from irresolution and delay, they become reconciled to the LOSS OF HONOR for the HOPE OF SAFETY, they commonly lose it."

"In every country, (says a modern writer) where the friends of social order have been timid or wavering—wherever the policy has been narrow and their conduct temporising, their cause has been lost."—"On the contrary, where a broad policy, active courage and constancy of effort has appeared, virtue has triumphed over Jacobinism."—By Jacobinism is meant the dreadful principles of irreligion, vice, robbery, anarchy and tyranny, which the French revolutionists and their partisans teach and practice in every civilized country, in opposition to religion and virtue, the rights of property and blessings of liberty, all of which depend on social order.

All demagogues of ancient ROME, from GRACCHUS to CÆSAR, increased the power of the POPULACE as much as possible—Under the pretence of favoring liberty they destroyed it. So in FRANCE all have used the passions of the rabble, from BRISSOT to BUONAPARTE, who has put an end to it, and like CÆSAR has united in his own person all the powers of the state.

"Remember said (one of the French Representatives) that with the sanction of Patriot GRAND (a famous member of the mountain) you may DO every thing—IMPRISON all—TRANSPORT all—GUILLOTINE all."

In the last struggles for public liberty, the friends of ROME left the public treasure a prey to CÆSAR, which he seized and used without scruple, to pay those who assisted him in subverting the state.—This forbearance of the men of good principles has been greatly blamed by CICERO, as unseasonable, and rendering their virtues subservient to purposes of the enemies [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, January 8.

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General Lesuite, with the brave 73d, has entered Borghetto,

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PROCLAMATION,

Of general Moreau, dated from Salzburg, January 7.

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"The Left Bank of Rhine shall be the limit of the French Republic. It makes no pretensions to any thing on the Right Bank. The interests of Europe will not a allow that the Emperor should pass the Adige.—The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republics shall be secured and acknowledged. Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French People. Austria must not expect from her defeats what she could not obtain by her Victories.

"Such are the invariable intentions of Government: It will be the happiness of France to restore Peace to Germany and Italy, her glory will be to free the Continent from the avaricious and malignant genius of England.

"If good faith should again be deceived, we are at Prague, at Vienna, and at Venice.

"Such ardour and such success entitle our Armies to the completest gratitude of the Nation. Government would willingly find new expressions to immortalize their exploits, but there is one which, by its simplicity, will ever be worthy of the sentiments, and of the courage of the French Soldier.

"The Government proposes the following four Laws:

1st. The Army of the Rhine,
2d. The Gallo-Batavian Army,
3d. The Army of Italy
4th. The Army of the Grisons—have deserved well of their Country."

This Message was carried to the Legislative Body by the Councillors of State, Regnier, Thibaudeau, St. Cyr. The Legislative Body returned the following message by way of answer.

Citizens Consuls,

"The greatest public joy was testified by the legislative body, when they heard the communication you have made to them.

"They now see those days of prosperity dawn which Peace secures to so great and generous a Nation.

"Peace—Peace is the cry of all France, and it is amid those triumphs that our warriors themselves are heard to call for it.

"If any thing can console the Philosopher for the shedding of human blood, it is carnage not produced by ambition; it is battles fought only for the repose of mankind.—Thanks to our brave armies; thanks to your wisdom and your firmness!

"First magistrates of the republic, in depositing its sentiments in your bosom, the legislative body fulfils a duty which is dear and sacred to it. It speaks to you in the name of all Frenchmen."

The Conservatory Senate replied to the Message of the Consulate as follows:

Citizen Consuls,

"The Conservatory Senate have received the agreeable news which Government have by their Message communicated, with that satisfaction and pride with which the glory of our arms inspires all Frenchmen. They see with the most lively satisfaction, in the last Armistice, in our last victories, and in the moderation of Government the sure pledge of a Peace so long and so ardently desired."

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

We understand that the chief of the Seneca, and Tuscarora Nations of Indians, in their late visit at the city of Washington have requested the concurrence of government in the holding of a convention for the sale of their right of lands reserved to this State along the Niagara River, and for the exchange of certain reservations made by the treaty of 1797. This, with the demand of satisfaction for the murder of two of their tribes, having been their only business at the seat of government, the suggestion contained in a former number of this gazette that one of the objects of their journey was the adjustment of differences respecting the conduct of the Surveyor employed by the Holland Land company, appears to be without foundation. We are authorised to say that no such differences exist.

PHILADELPHIA,

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The ignorant and indigent of these States have been seduced into the belief, that our Rulers for liberty and equal rights [illegible] the government, taxation, &c. [illegible] the few instances which we have of influence prevailing in a State, there is [illegible] ble proof of public embezzlement, [illegible] fraud. In Virginia we find, that [illegible] has sanctioned the disbursement of [illegible] for the unjustifiable purpose of [illegible] &c.—By the following official document appears, that the purse of Pennsylvania democratic discipline, is liable to waste of requisitions; and the vigilance of the constitution is not competent to [illegible] from ravage and plunder.—

REPORT.

Of a Committee, (Messrs. Wheeler, [illegible] Kean,) of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The committee to whom was referred [illegible] titled "An act to provide for the [illegible] certain expences of the Executive [illegible] of Government for the present year, [illegible] king sundry other appropriations."

That they have attentively investigated the bill as well as the expenditures in the [illegible] expences of the executive department, and are induced to report that instead of a right [illegible] being made use of in the expenditure of the money in that department, the state has been charged with monies for postage, expresses, [illegible] clerk hire, which has not been expended for or general purposes: Your committee therefore, Report—That there ought be [illegible] the appropriations for the contingent expences of the Executive Department, two hundred dollars, leaving three thousand dollars, a sum adequate to meet the incidental expences of the department: They, therefore, Report that the committed to them striking out only in the fifteenth line the first two hundred dollars.

LUDICROUS!

At Washington, on the day of inauguration a band of Democrats thinking it would be a decent deference to Mr. Jefferson's rule, determined to appear on that occasion, with boots of the same construction, with those he usually wears ‖ But as it was impossible to have a sufficient number made in time, they very considerately resolved to convert their boots into *new shoes*, which they did by amputation above the ancle!—After the delivery of the Speech, when it was discovered that Mr. Jefferson was no longer a *republican*, but a Federal republican, these disappointed creatures were seen scattered here and there among the shrubbery, below the Capitol, stitching the legs of their boots to the *feet* again!!

‖ *Coming over the ancle, in the manner that boots are called* now shoes.

The three Maritime powers of the North intend to send to sea in the course of the year 40 sail of the line, to maintain their armed neutrality. And the pressing of seamen has already been ordered in the different provinces of Sweden.

A gentleman from Louisville, says the Kentucky Herald, informs us, that on Monday last it was publicly made known, that his Excellency Thomas Jackson relinquished the government of that state; and that the President of the Senate was then inaugurated into the Executive Office.

From the New-England Palladium.

POLITICS.

FRENCH POLICY,

Compared with that of other Nations.

"THE Republic, (says CICERO) is always attacked with greater vigor than it is defended: the audacious and the profligate are impelled to act by the slightest nod of their leaders, but the honest are slow and unwilling to stir.—Neglecting the begining of things, they are never roused to exertion but by the last necessity—and when from irresolution and delay, they become reconciled to the LOSS OF HONOR for the HORROR OF SERVITY, they commonly lose it."

"In every country, (says a modern writer) where the friends of social order have been timid or wavering—wherever the policy has been narrow and their conduct temporising, their cause has been lost."—"On the contrary, where a broad policy, active courage and constancy of effort has appeared, virtue has triumphed over Jacobinism."—By Jacobinism is meant the dreadful principles of irreligion, vice, robbery, anarchy and tyranny, which the French revolutionists and their partisans teach and practice in every civilized country, in opposition to religion and virtue, the rights of property and blessings of liberty, all of which depend on social order.

All demagogues of ancient ROME, from GRACCHUS to CÆSAR, increased the power of the POPULACE as much as possible—Under the pretence of favoring liberty they destroyed it. So in FRANCE all have used the passions of the rabble, from BRISSOT to BUONAPARTE, who has put an end to it, and like CÆSAR has united in his own person all the powers of the state.

"Remember said (one of the French Representatives) that with the sanction of Patriot Legislators) that with the sanction of Patriot Legislators GRAND (a famous member of the mountain) you may DO every thing—IMPRISON all—TRY all—TRANSPORT all—GUILLOTINE all."

In the last struggles for public liberty, the friends of ROME left the public treasure a prey to CÆSAR, which he seized and used without scruple, to pay those who assisted him in subverting the state.—This forbearance of the men of good principles has been greatly blamed by CICERO, as unseasonable, and rendering their virtues subservient to purposes of the enemies of

is not an imputation [illegible] that in civil diffen tions the honeſt party muſt often ruin ther own cauſe thro' fear of bringing diſcredit upon it by any act of irregularity?—Since the year 1789, (according to Mr. BERTRAND) there have been five diſtinct revolutions in FRANCE, previous to the elevation of BUONAPARTE:—It is a remarkable fact, that in all theſe revolutions SUCCESS HAS CONSTANTLY CROWNED THE GREATEST AUDACITY; ſo that in FRANCE it has, for more than ſeven years become a fixed principle of action TO BE MORE AUDACIOUS THAN YOUR ADVERSARY;—but if you would make ſucceſs certain—"You muſt practiſe means which even your adverſary cannot believe you wicked and bold enough to adopt."—This maxim has been practiſed by the French in the intercourſe with others nations for more than eight years and invariably practiſed by the conflicting factions towards each other, and this explains ſufficiently how it happened that, for a long time, the monſters who governed were ſucceeded by greater monſters than themſelves, till, at length, a military deſpotiſm was welcomed as the greateſt bleſſing:

Julius Cæſar was the idol of the Roman mob. In the early parts of his life he attached himſelf to the moſt audacious conſpirators againſt the public liberty. His ambition had no bounds, and he diſdained all choice of means, except for their direct tendency to ſwell and eſtabliſh his perſonal power. His gallic conquetts coſt twelve hundred thouſand lives, the civil wars nearly as many more, including much of the beſt blood of Rome. He finally attained the object of his wiſhes, which he enjoyed only five months. Poſſeſſing the greateſt power ever known—he fell on the ides of March by the hands of friendly aſſaſſins.

In France thouſand of Cæſars have ſtarted, but, till Buonaparte, no one ever reached the goal. The reſt, by friendly hands or other means, have many of them been ſtopped—the end of Buonaparte is yet to come. Perhaps it may be beſt for France, and for the reſt of the world, that his power ſhould be undiſturbed—the monſters of Jacobinism, which he has effectually chained in France, would, if let looſe again, be much more intolerable than his tyranny. There is no liberty in France, but there is more juſtice, more tranquility, and infinitely leſs cruelty, than at any other former period of the Revolution. Mirabeau, ſaid, he ſhould prefer in Turkey to living in France, if the laws were to be made without the conſent of the King. Mirabeau, tho' a violent revolutioniſt, knew that Frenchmen without a ſtrong handed Maſter, would be like wolves and tigers.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1801.

The following are the remarks of the Waſhington Federaliſt on the Speech of Mr. Jefferſon:

The inauguration Speech of Mr. Jefferſon, is replete with wiſdom and moderation. It has imparted new rays to the "Sun of Federaliſm" which will therefore continue to illumine our political hemiſphere. It is worthy of a Preſident of the United "We are all Republicans—we "are all Federaliſts—We have called by diffe "rent names, Brethren of the ſame principle. If "there be any among us who would with to diſ "ſolve this Union, or to change its Republican "form, let them ſtand undiſturbed as monuments "of the ſafety with which error of opinion may "be tolerated where reaſon is left free to com "bat it. Would the honeſt patriot in the full "tide of ſucceſsful experiment abandon a Govern "ment which has ſo far kept us free and firm, on "the theoretic and viſionary fear that this govern "ment, the world's beſt hope, may, by poſſibili "ty, want energy to preſerve itſelf? I truſt "not." On the other hand, would any honeſt patriot, in the full tide of ſucceſsful experiment abandon a government truly denominated "the world's beſt hope," on the theoretic and viſionary fear, that this Government which has ſo far kept us free and firm, may by poſſibility, be too energetic for liberty? We truſt not. We are then all Republicans—we are all Federaliſts! We are all Federal Republicans—all, Republican Federaliſt!

"Let us, then, fellow citizens, unite with one "heart and one mind—let us reſtore to ſocial "intercourſe, that harmony and affection, with "out which liberty, and even life itſelf, are but "dreary things.—And let us reflect, that having baniſhed from our land that religious into "lerance under which mankind ſo long bled and "ſuffered, we have yet gained little if we coun "tenance a political intolerance, as deſpotic and "wicked and capable of as bitter and bloody per "ſecutions."

Such are in part the ſentiments delivered by Mr. Preſident Jefferſon, in the preſence of ſome thouſands of his fellow citizens. It is given to him, as Chief of the American people, to ſet before them an honorable and efficacious example of the moderation he ſo ſolemnly endeavours to inculcate.

A conduct thus regulated cannot fail to ſecure the approbation, and conciliate the eſteem and future ſupport, of every upright American.

In the ſelection of officers near his perſon, he has ſought for integrity and talents, and happily obtained men, by whom (if we may accredit fame) the public may confidently indulge a hope, every effort will be made to ſtrengthen him in principles ſo manifeſtly promotive of the general good.

The documents accompanying the report of the Director of the Mint, to the Preſident of the United States, ſtate, that the expenditures of the Mint, from January 1, to December 31, 1800, amount to 20,686 dollars 29 cents.—That during that period the following coins have been ſtruck, viz.

	Dolls. Cts
25,965 Eagles, and 11,692 Half Eagles, value,	317,770
120,920 dollars, 21,760 dimes, 24,000 half dimes,	224,296
2,822,175 cents, 211,580 half cents,	29,279 40
	571,335 40

During the ſame period a gain has been made by the Mint on copper coined of 5,050 dollars 68 cents 5 mills.

A ſummary of the value of the exports from each State of the United States, from the firſt of October 1799, to the 30th September, 1800.

	Dollars.
From New-Hampſhire,	431,856
Vermont,	57,041
Maſſachuſetts,	11,326,876
Rhode-Iſland,	1,322,945
Connecticut,	1,114,743
New York,	14,045,079
New-Jerſey	2,282
Pennſylvania,	11,949,679
Delaware,	418,695
Maryland,	12,264,321
Virginia,	4,431,689
North-Carolina,	769,799
South Carolina,	10,668,510
Georgia,	2,174,253
Total Dollars	70,271,780

The value of 15,756,260 dolls. of the above exports were to England, Man, and Berwick—1,688,600 to Scotland—1,517,867 to Ireland—8,012 346 to Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.—and 4,743,678 to Spain.

From the Boſton Centinel.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.

'That life is long, which anſwers life's great end.'

YESTERDAY EXPIRED,
Deeply regretted by Millions of grateful Americans, and by all GOOD MEN,
The *FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION*
Of the
GOVERNMENT of the United States:
Animated by
A WASHINGTON, an ADAMS; a HAMILTON, KNOX, PICKERING, WOLCOTT, M'HENRY, MARSHALL, STODDERT and DEXTER,
Æt 12 years.
Its Death was occaſioned by the Secret Arts, and Open Violence, of Foreign and Domeſtic Demagogues;
Notwithſtanding its whole Life,
Was devoted to the performance of every Duty, to promote the
UNION, CREDIT, PEACE, PROSPERITY, HONOUR, and FELICITY
of its Country.
At its Birth it found
The Union of the States diſſolving like a rope of ſnow;
It has left it
Stronger than the threefold Cord.
It found the United States
Bankrupts in Eſtate and Reputation;
It hath left them
Unbounded in credit—and reſpected throughout the World.
It found the Treaſuries of the United States and Individual States, EMPTY:
It hath left them *full and overflowing.*
It found
All the Evidences of Public Debts worthleſs as Rags;
It has left them
More valuable than Gold and Silver.
It found
The United States *at war* with the *Indian Nations*—
It hath concluded *Peace* with them all.
It found
The Aboriginals of the ſoil *inveterate enemies of the whites;*
It hath exercited towards them *juſtice* and *generoſity,*
And hath left them faſt friends.
It found
Great Britain in poſſeſſion of all the *Frontier Poſts;*
It hath demanded their ſurrender, and it leaves them in poſſeſſion of the United States.
It found
The American ſea-coaſt utterly *defenceleſs;*
It hath left it *fortified.*
It found our *Arſenals* empty; and *Magazines* decaying;
It hath left them full of *ammunition* and *warlike implements.*
It found our Country dependent on Foreign Nations for *engines of defence;*
It hath left
Manufactories of *Cannon* and *Muſquets* in full work.
It found
The American Nation at *War* with *Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli;*
It hath
Made *Peace* with them all.
It found
American Freemen in Turkiſh ſlavery, where they had languiſhed in chains for years;
It hath
Ranſomed them, and ſet them free.
It found the war-worn, invalid *Soldier* ſtarving for want;
Or, like BELISARIUS, *begging his refuſe meat from door to door,*
It hath left
Ample proviſion for the regular payment of his *penſion.*
It found
The *Commerce* of our country confined almoſt to *Coaſting Craft;*
It hath left it
Whitening every ſea with its canvaſs, and cheering every clime with its *Stars,*
It found our
Mechanics and *Manufacturers* idle in the ſtreets for want of employ;
It hath left them
Full of buſineſs, proſperous, contented and happy.
It found
The Yeomanry of our Country oppreſſed with unequal taxes; their farms, houſes and barns decaying;—their cattle ſelling at the ſign poſts; and they driven to deſperation and
Rebellion;
It hath left
Their coffers in caſh; their houſes in repair, their barns full, their farms overſtocked, and their produce commanding ready money, and a high price.
In ſhort—
It found them *poor, indigent Malcontents,*
It hath left them
Wealthy Friends to Order and good Government.
It found
The United States *deeply in debt to France and Holland,*
It hath *paid* ALL *the demands* of the former, and the principal part of the latter.
It found the Country in a ruinous *Alliance* with *France,*
It hath honourably diſſolved the connexion, and ſet us free.
It found
The United States without a ſwivel on float *for their defence;*
It hath left
A NAVY—compoſed of Thirty-four ſhips of war, mounting 918 guns, and manned by 7350 gallant tars.
It found
The EXPORTS of our Country, a mere ſong, in value:
It hath left them worth
Above SEVENTY MILLIONS of Dollars per annum. In one word,
It found AMERICA *diſunited, poor, inſolent, weak, diſcontented,* and *wretched,*
It has left HER,
United, wealthy, reſpectable, ſtrong, happy and *proſperous.*
Let the faithful Hiſtorian, in after times, ſay theſe things of its Succeſſor, if it can,
And yet—notwithſtanding all theſe ſervices and bleſſings there are found
Many, very many, weak, degenerate Sons, who loſt to virtue, to gratitude and patriotiſm,
Openly exult, that this Adminiſtration is no more
And that
The "Sun of Federaliſm is ſet for ever."
"*Oh ſhame where is thy bluſh?*"
As one Tribute of Gratitude in theſe Times,
This MONUMENT
Of the Talents and Services of the deceaſed; is raiſed by
THE CENTINEL.

March 4th, 1801.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh, are reſpectfully informed that there will be a CONCERT of
Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic,
THIS EVENING,
at the houſe of Mr. J. M'CLELAND, corner of Second and Market Streets.

Tickets, at One Dollar each, may be had at the place of performance, and at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Sunday night the 22d inſtant, a Mulatto Slave, called* PATRICK M'GUIRE, *he is about 23 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſtout made, ſquints, which is very perceivable to ſtrangers, and has the curly negro wool on his head, and has remarable large feet—has a ſcar juſt below his neck, occaſioned by a turn, is fond of liquor, and when drunk very talkative, had on a blanket coat with a blue cape, two jackets without ſleeves, one of them ſcarlet caſſimer, the other grey coating, a pair of velvet trowſers, tow ſhirt, half boots and wool hat. This fellow was a very faithful and induſtrious ſlave until I brought him to Pittſburgh, but receiving evil counſel, and being induced to believe that he was a free man, he turned out to be very worthleſs. I will give the above reward for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in Pennſylvania, ſo that I may get him again, or THIRTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges if taken out of the ſtate, and delivered to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.*

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

March 21, 1801.

LOST,

ON *the 20th day of March, on the road leading from Beaver Town to Pittſburgh, between Eſquire Scott's tavern and Ephraim Jones's Ferry, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, it has no name marked in it, but has in it a letter directed to Mr. William Steel, merchant, Pittſburgh, and ſeveral bills, which can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever finds ſaid Pocket Book and returns it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.*

WILLIAM CECIL, jun.

Pittſburgh, March 21, 1801.

We, the under named ſubſcribers, *being choſen by Andrew Cook and William M'Laughlin, to ſettle a controverſy, and finally to determine a caſe between them, reſpecting the character of ſaid Cook being defamed in ſome degree by ſaid M'Laughlin in matters of importance, but having no grounds or foundation to ſupport his charge on, we find ſaid Cook is unblameable, and from every circumſtance we vouch him clear of the ſame.*

Thomas M'Coy, John Gilleſby;
Hugh Murren, Samuel Barron,
John Weſtle, Robert Reed.

BY THIS DAY'S M[ail]

Waſhington City, Mar[ch]
OFFICIAL.

The following Appoin[t]ments have been made by the Preſident of the United S[tates]

John Shee, Eſq. Ma[r]ſhal the eaſtern diſtrict of Pe[nn]ſylvania.

Alexander J. Dallas, E[ſq.] torney for the ſame diſtr[ict]

Preſly Carr Lane, Eſq[.] ſhal of the weſtern diſtric[t] ſame ſtate.

James Hamilton, Eſ[q.] torney of the ſame diſtric[t]

David Fay, Eſq. At[torney] for the diſtrict of Vermo[nt]

John Williard, Eſq. M[arſhal] for the ſame.

Gen. William Irvine, [to be] intendant of Military Sto[res]

It is ſaid, that Wade H[amp]ton, Eſq. of South-Caro[lina] appointed Poſt-Maſter G[ener]al

William Jones, Eſq. [repre]ſentative in Congreſs fro[m the] city of Philadelphia, it is [ſaid] appointed Secretary of t[he] vy.

We underſtand that C[harles] Pinckney, will be appoint[ed] niſter of the United Sta[tes] the Court of Madrid.

PHILADELPHIA, March [27]

Captain Bourne, arrived at New York [from] ſterdam, left that place on the 25th Ja[nuary] He informs, that it was a current repo[rt] and obtained general credit, that the a[rti]cles a peace between the Emperor of Ger[many] the French Republic had been ſigned, that Admiral Nelſon had taken the com[mand] a fleet which was deſtined to act in the

"Rumour ſtates, that the court o[f] had intimated to Portugal the neceſſ[ity] immediately withdrawing from her co[n]nexion with, and ſhutting her ports againſt [the] and that in the event of her refuſal t[o] Spain would march 40,000 troops into he[r] ry."—London paper.

A Rhode-Iſland paper ſtates, we kn[ow] upon what authority, that "Mr. Jeffe[rſon] expreſſed his determination to ſummon diately the new Congreſs by Proclamatio[n].

A French Frigate, 45 days from L[orient] arrived at Norfolk laſt week, with ſevera[l] gers (ſaid to be Conſuls for the ports of nited States). Citizen Pichon, and th[e] Conſul at Norfolk, came out in the frig

CLOVER SEE[D]

A QUANTITY of the beſt freſh CL[OVER] SEED, for ſale, wholeſale and retail.
JOHN HAMS[ON]
Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers on [the] inſtant, an apprentice to the Hattin[g] neſs, named JOHN TITTERINGTON, [about] 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark comp[lexion] between 18 and 19 years of age, very [much] black hair, cut ſhort, down look, much a[ddicted] to ſwearing and many other vices, grea[t] chews tobacco and ſmoaks ſegars, and is [very] markable fond of ſtrong liquor; had on [when] he abſconded a dark grey round about, [a] light grey coating overalls, a rorum hat; [he] took with him a nankeen round about jack[et] overalls, and a buff coloured waiſtcoat. [The] above reward will be paid for apprehending [and] ſecuring him in any jail in the United Stat[es]
THOMAS & SAMUEL MAG[EE]
Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

All perſons indebted to the eſ[tate]

of JAMES ROSS, late of Moon townſhi[p] legheny county, deceaſed, are hereby req[uired] to make immediate payment, and thoſe [who] have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are req[uired] to bring them forward, properly authenti[cated] for ſettlement.
JOHN WAY, Adminiſtrat[or]
March 26, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt of April ne[xt]
A TWO Story Brick Houſe, well finiſ[hed] with a large garden, ſituate near the A[ca]demy, now in the poſſeſſion of Peter Dec[ker] or a Frame Houſe, with a garden, in Se[cond] ſtreet, now occupied by David Davis. [For] terms and further particulars apply at the S[tore] of GABRIEL DUBAC.
Pittſburgh, March 26, 1801.

is it not an immutable truth, that in civil diffentions the honeſt party muſt often ruin their own cauſe thro' fear of bringing diſcredit upon it by any act of irregularity?—Since the year 1789, (according to Mr. BERTRAND) there have been five diſtinct revolutions in FRANCE, previous to the elevation of BUONAPARTE:—It is a remarkable fact, that in all theſe revolutions SUCCESS HAS CONSTANTLY CROWNED THE GREATEST AUDACITY; ſo that in FRANCE it has, for more than ſeven years become a fixed principle of action TO BE MORE AUDACIOUS THAN YOUR ADVERSARY;—but if you would make ſucceſs certain—"You muſt practiſe means which even your adverſary cannot believe you wicked and bold enough to adopt."—This maxim has been practiſed by the French in the intercourſe with others nations for more than eight years and invariably practiſed by the conflicting factions towards each other, and this explains ſufficiently how it happened that, for a long time, the monſters who governed were ſucceeded by greater monſters than themſelves, till, at length, a military deſpotiſm was welcomed as the greateſt bleſſing:

Julius Cæſar was the idol of the Roman mob. In the early parts of his life he attached himſelf to the moſt audacious conſpirators againſt the public liberty. His ambition had no bounds, and he diſcarded all choice of means, except for their direct tendency to ſwell and eſtabliſh his perſonal power. His gallic conqueſts coſt twelve hundred thouſand livres, the civil wars nearly as many more, including much of the beſt blood of Rome. He finally attained the object of his wiſhes, which he enjoyed only five months. poſſeſſing the greateſt power ever known—he fell on the ides of March by the hands of friendly aſſaſſins.

In France thouſands of Cæſars have ſtarted, but, till Buonaparte, no one ever reached the goal. The reſt, by friendly hands or other means, have many of them been ſtopped—the end of Buonaparte is yet to come. Perhaps it may be beſt for France, and for the reſt of the world, that his power ſhould be undiſturbed—the monſters of Jacobiniſm, which he has effectually chained in France, would, if let looſe again, be much more intolerable than his tyranny. There is no liberty in France, but—there is more juſtice, more tranquility, and infinitely leſs cruelty, than at any other former period of the Revolution. Mirabeau, ſaid, he ſhould prefer in Turkey to living in France, if the laws were to be made without the conſent of the King. Mirabeau, the violent revolutioniſt, knew that Frenchmen without a ſtrong handed Maſter, would be like wolves and tigers.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1801.

The following are the remarks of the Waſhington Federaliſt on the Speech of Mr. Jefferſon:

The inauguration Speech of Mr. Jefferſon, is replete with wiſdom and moderation. It has imparted new rays to the "Sun of Federaliſm" which will therefore continue to illumine our political hemiſphere. It is worthy of a Preſident of the United. "We are all Republicans—we "are all Federaliſts—We have called by diffe"rent names, Brethren of the ſame principle. If "there be any among us who would wiſh to diſ"ſolve the Union, or to change its Republican "form, let them ſtand undiſmayed as monuments "of the fatety with which error of opinion may "be tolerated where reaſon is left free to combat it. Would the honeſt patriot in the full "tide of ſucceſsful experiment abandon a Govern"ment which has ſo far kept us free and firm, on "the theoretic and viſionary fear that this govern"ment, the world's beſt hope, may, by poſſibility, "want energy to preſerve itſelf? I truſt "not." On the other hand, would any honeſt patriot, in the full tide of ſucceſsful experiment abandon a government truly deſignated "the world's beſt hope," on the theoretic and viſionary fear, that the Government which has ſo far kept us free and firm, may by poſſibility, be too energetic for liberty? We truſt not. We are then all Republicans—we are all Federaliſts! We are all Federal Republicans—all, Republican Federaliſts!

"Let us, then, fellow citizens, unite with one "heart and one mind—let us reſtore to ſocial "intercourſe, that harmony and affection, with"out which liberty, and even life itſelf, are but "dreary things.—And let us reflect, that having baniſhed from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind ſo long bled and ſuffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance, as deſpotic and "wicked and capable of as bitter and bloody per"ſecutions."

Such are in part the ſentiments delivered by Mr. Preſident Jefferſon, in the preſence of ſome thouſands of his fellow citizens. It is given to him, as Chief of the American people, to ſet before them an honorable and efficacious example of the moderation he ſo ſolemnly endeavours to inculcate.

A conduct thus regulated cannot fail to ſecure the approbation, and conciliate the eſteem and future ſupport, of every upright American.

In the ſelection of officers near his perſon, he has ſought for integrity and talents, and happily obtained men, by whom (if we may accredit fame) the public may confidently indulge a hope, every effort will be made to ſtrengthen him in principles ſo manifeſtly promotive of the general good.

The documents accompanying the report of the Director of the Mint, to the Preſident of the United States, ſtate, that the expenditures of the Mint, from January 1, to December 31, 1800, amount to 20,686 dollars 29 cents.—That during that period the following coins have been ſtruck, viz.

	Dolls. Cts
15,965 Eagles, and 11,692 Half Eagles, value,	317,770
120,920 dollars, 21,760 dimes, 24,000 half dimes,	224,296
1,822,175 cents, 211,580 half cents,	29,279 40
	571,335 40

During the ſame period a gain has been made by the Mint on copper coined of 5,050 dollars 68 cents 5 mills.

A ſummary of the value of the exports from each State of the United States, from the firſt of October 1799, to the 30th September, 1800.

	Dollars.
From New-Hampſhire,	431,856
Vermont,	57,041
Maſſachuſetts,	11,326,876
Rhode-Iſland,	1,322,945
Connecticut,	1,114,743
New York,	14,045,079
New-Jerſey	2,282
Pennſylvania,	11,949,679
Delaware,	418,695
Maryland,	12,264,321
Virginia,	4,431,689
North-Carolina,	769,799
South-Carolina,	10,668,510
Georgia,	2,174,253
Total Dollars	70,271,780

The value of 15,756,260 dolls. of the above exports were to England, Man, and Berwick—1,688,600 to Scotland—1,517,867 to Ireland—8,012,846 to Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.—and 4,743,678 to Spain.

From the Boſton Centinel.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.

'That life is long, which anſwers life's great end.'

YESTERDAY EXPIRED,

Deeply regretted by Millions of grateful Americans, and by all GOOD MEN,

The *FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION*

Of the

GOVERNMENT of the United States:

Animated by

A WASHINGTON, an ADAMS; a HAMILTON, KNOX, PICKERING, WOLCOTT, M'HENRY, MARSHALL, STODDERT and DEXTER,

ÆT 12 years.

Its Death was occaſioned by the Secret Arts, and Open Violence, of Foreign and Domeſtic Demagogues;

Notwithſtanding its whole Life,

Was devoted to the performance of every Duty, to promote the

UNION, CREDIT, PEACE, PROSPERITY, HONOUR, and FELICITY

of its Country.

At its Birth it found

The Union of the States diſſolving like a rope of ſand;

It has left it

Stronger than the threefold Cord.

It found the United States

Bankrupts in Eſtate and Reputation;

It hath left them

Unbounded in credit—and reſpected throughout the World.

It found the Treaſuries of the United States and Individual States, EMPTY:

It hath left them *full and overflowing.*

It found

All the Evidences of Public Debts worthleſs as Rags;

It has left them

More valuable than Gold and Silver.

It found

The United States *at war* with the *Indian Nations*—

It hath concluded *Peace* with them all.

It found

The Aboriginals of the ſoil *inveterate enemies of the whites;*

It hath excited towards them *juſtice* and *generoſity,*

And hath left them faſt friends.

It found

Great Britain in poſſeſſion of all the *Frontier Poſts;*

It hath demanded their ſurrender, and it leaves them in poſſeſſion of the United States.

It found

The American ſeas *infeſted* and *utterly defenceleſs;*

It hath left it *ſecured.*

It found our *Arſenals* empty; and *Magazines* deficient;

It hath left them *full of ammunition and warlike implements.*

It found our Country dependent on Foreign Nations for *engines of defence;*

It hath left

Manufactories of *Cannon* and *Muſquets in full work.*

It found

The American Nation at *War* with *Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli;*

It hath

Made *Peace* with them all.

It found

American Freemen in Turkiſh ſlavery, where they had long been *held in chains for years;*

It hath

Ranſomed them, and ſet them free.

It found the *wife worn, invalid Soldier ſtarving* for want;

Or, like BELISARIUS, *begging his refuſe meat from door to door,*

It hath left

Ample proviſion for the regular payment of his *penſion.*

It found

The *Commerce* of our country confined almoſt to *Coaſting Craft;*

It hath left it

Whitening every ſea with its canvaſs, and encircling every clime with its *Stars,*

It found our *Mechanics* and *Manufacturers* idle in the ſtreets for want of employ;

It hath left them

Full of buſineſs, proſperous, contented and happy.

It found

The Yeomanry of our Country oppreſſed with unequal taxes; their farms, houſes and barns decaying;—their cattle ſelling at the ſign poſts; and they driven to deſperation and *Rebellion;*

It hath left

Their coffers in caſh; their houſes in repair, their barns full, their farms overſtocked, and their produce commanding ready money, and a high price.

In ſhort—

It found them *poor, indigent Malcontents,*

It hath left them

Wealthy Friends to Order and good Government.

It found

The United States *deeply in debt to France and Holland,*

It hath *paid* ALL *the demands* of the former, and the principal part of the latter.

It found the Country in a ruinous *Alliance* with *France,*

It hath honourably diſſolved the connexion, and ſet us free.

It found

The United States without a ſwivel on float *for their defence;*

It hath left

A NAVY—compoſed of Thirty-four ſhips of war, mounting 918 guns, and manned by 7350 gallant tars.

It found

The EXPORTS of our Country, a mere ſong, in value:

It hath left them worth

Above SEVENTY MILLIONS of Dollars per annum. In one word,

It found AMERICA *diſunited, poor, inſolent, weak, diſcontented,* and *wretched,*

It has left HER,

United, wealthy, reſpectable, ſtrong, happy and *proſperous.*

Let the faithful Hiſtorian, in after times, ſay theſe things of its Succeſſor, if it can,

And yet—notwithſtanding all theſe ſervices and bleſſings there are found

Many, very many, weak, degenerate Sons, who loſt to virtue, to gratitude and patriotiſm,

Openly exult, that this Adminiſtration is no more

And that

The "Sun of Federaliſm is ſet for ever."

"*Oh ſhame where is thy bluſh?*"

As one Tribute of Gratitude in theſe Times,

This MONUMENT

Of the Talents and Services of the deceaſed; is raiſed by

THE CENTINEL.

March 4th, 1801.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh, are reſpectfully informed that there will be a CONCERT of

Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic,

THIS EVENING,

at the houſe of Mr. J. M'CLELAND, corner of Second and Market Streets.

Tickets, at One Dollar each, may be had at the place of performance, and at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Sunday night the 22d inſtant, a Mulatto Slave, called* PATRICK M'GUIRE, *he is about 23 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſtout made, ſquints, which is very perceivable to ſtrangers, and has the curly negro wool on his head, and has remarable large feet—has a ſcar juſt below his neck, occaſioned by a burn, is fond of liquor, and when drunk very talkative, had on a blanket coat with a blue cape, two jackets without ſleeves, one of them ſcarlet caſſimer, the other grey coating, a pair of velvet trowſers, tow ſhirt, half boots and wool hat. This fellow was a very faithful and induſtrious ſlave until I brought him to Pittſburgh, but receiving evil counſel, and being induced to believe that he was a free man, he turned out to be very worthleſs. I will give the above reward for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in Pennſylvania, ſo that I may get him again, or THIRTY DOLLARS. and reaſonable charges if taken out of the ſtate, and delivered to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.*

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

March 21, 1801.

LOST,

ON the 20th day of March, on the road leading from Beaver Town to Pittſburgh, between Eſquire Scott's tavern and Ephraim Jones's Ferry, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, it has no name marked in it, but has in it a letter directed to Mr. William Steel, merchant, Pittſburgh, and ſeveral bills, which can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever finds ſaid Pocket Book and returns it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

WILLIAM CECIL, jun.

Pittſburgh, March 21, 1801.

We, the under named ſubſcribers, *being choſen by Andrew Cook and William M'Laughlin, to ſettle a controverſy, and finally to determine a caſe between them, reſpecting the character of ſaid Cook being defamed in ſome degree by ſaid M'Laughlin in matters of importance, but having no grounds or foundation to ſupport his charge on, we find ſaid Cook is unblameable, and from every circumſtance we vouch him clear of the ſame.*

Thomas M'Coy, John Gilleſby;
Hugh Murren, Samuel Barron,
John Welſh, Robert Reed.

BY THIS DAY'S M

Waſhington City, Mar
OFFICIAL.

The following Appoin
have been made by the
Preſident of the United S

John Shee, Eſq. Ma
the eaſtern diſtrict of P
vania.

Alexander J. Dallas, E
torney for the ſame diſtr

Preſly Carr Lane, Eſq
ſhal of the weſtern diſtric
ſame ſtate.

James Hamilton, Eſ
torney of the ſame diſtric

David Fay, Eſq. At
for the diſtrict of Vermo

John Williard, Eſq. M
for the ſame.

Gen. William Irvine,
intendant of Military Sto

It is ſaid, that Wade H
ton, Eſq. of South-Caro
appointed Poſt-Maſter G

William Jones, Eſq. I
ſentative in Congreſs fro
city of Philadelphia, it is
appointed Secretary of t
vy.

We underſtand that C
Pinckney, will be appoint
niſter of the United Sta
the Court of Madrid.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1

Captain Bourne, arrived at New York
ſterdam, left that place on the 25th Ja
He informs, that it was a current repo
and obtained general credit, that the a
a peace between the Emperor of Ger
the French Republic had been ſig
that Admiral Nelſon had taken the com
a fleet which was deſtined to act in the

"Rumour ſtates, that the court o
had intimated to Portugal the neceſſit
immediately withdrawing from her co
with, and ſhutting her ports againſt E
and that in the event of her refuſal t
Spain would march 40,000 troops into he
ry."—London paper.

A Rhode-Iſland paper ſtates, we kn
upon what authority, that "Mr. Jeffe
expreſſed his determination to ſummon
diately the new Congreſs by Proclamatio

A French Frigate, 45 days from L
arrived at Norfolk laſt week, with ſevera
gers (ſaid to be Conſuls for the ports of
nited States). Citizen Pichon, and th
Conſul at Norfolk, came out in the frig

CLOVER SEE

A QUANTITY of the beſt freſh CL
SEED, for ſale, wholeſale and retai
JOHN HAMS
Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers on
inſtant, an apprentice to the Hattin
neſs, named JOHN TITTERINGTON
5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark comp
between 18 and 19 years of age, very
black hair, cut ſhort, down look, much a
to ſwearing and many other vices, gre
chews tobacco and ſmoaks ſegars, and
markable fond of ſtrong liquor; had on
he abſconded a dark grey round about
light grey coating overalls, a rorum ha
took with him a nankeen round about jac
overalls, and a buff coloured waiſtcoat.
above reward will be paid for apprehendi
ſecuring him in any jail in the United Stat
THOMAS & SAMUEL MAG
Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

All perſons indebted to the eſ
of JAMES ROSS, late of Moon townſhi
legheny county, deceaſed, are hereby req
to make immediate payment, and thoſe
have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are req
to bring them forward, properly authenti
for ſettlement.
JOHN WAY, Adminiſtrat
March 26, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt of April ne

A TWO Story Brick Houſe, well finiſ
with a large garden, ſituate near the
demy, now in the poſſeſſion of Peter Dec
or a Frame Houſe, with a garden, in Se
ſtreet, now occupied by David Davis.
terms and further particulars apply at the S
of GABRIEL DUBAC.
Pittſburgh, March 26, 1801.

otice is hereby given, that on Thurfday the ninth day of April next, being Meadville Court, will be fold at Public Ven lue, in the Town of Meadville, A

TRACT OF LAND,

ing about 400 acres, fituate at the mouth Walnut creek, on Lake Erie, Crawford coun. On faid Tract there is a good Dwelling ufe, a Grift Mill and Saw Mill completely fhed, and in good repair; the fituation and lity of the Land is equal to any in the coun A good title will be made to the purchafer, the terms will be made known on the day le, by

THOMAS FORSTER, Agent for the Harrifburgh and Prefqu'ifle Company.

ittfburgh, February 16, 1801.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

RENCH REVOLUTION,

In a feries of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

he whole brought down to the preſent time.

* In this Volume will be found a correct ory of the French Revolution from its comcement to the preſent time—deſcribing its greſs down to the death of the King, the n of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *apparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and e recent change in the internal policy of country.

TERMS.

ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered. he price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty five Cents*, to non ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed. liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given hambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

* This work will be iſſued from the Office he FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh

ſcriptions are received at the Office of the ſburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars Reward.

TRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber liv ing in the town of Pittſburgh, Allegheny nty, the 27th day of February laſt, a red. brown coloured horſe COLT, between 1 14 hands high, 3 years old next May, brand n the left buttock G L P, long tail deckt, e hanging on both ſides the neck, not ſhod. oever takes up ſaid Colt and delivers it to ſubſcriber in the town aforeſaid, ſhall receive above reward, and for every mile bringing ſame home one ſhilling. The brand cannot y be ſeen owing to the long hair.

GEORGE LIGHTEBERGER.

ittſburgh, March 12, 1801.

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ken up adrift in the Ohio river.

he month of January laſt, a CANOE, with e ſmall chains and one ſocket pole in her, ſeven s below M'Intoſh. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her g.

JACOB PHILLIS.

bruary 25, 1801.

PASSTIME,

ILL ſtand to cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of Jacob Ferree, in Mifflin oſhip, Allegheny county, at the low rate of Dollars and one buſhel of oats, each Mare ſeaſon; Two Dollars the ſingle leap, and ht Dollars for inſuring a colt. The ſeaſon commence on the 15th day of March, and on the 15th of July. Good merchantable at will be taken in payment at market price delivered by the firſt of October next, at ſaid ce's.

SSTIME is a bright Bay, 6 years old this 15 hands and one inch high, his figure ſcientiy recommend him, and his blood qual to any horſe in the ſtate. Attendance be given by.

THOMAS ASHTONG.

March 5, 1801.

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o be Let, and poſſeſſion given

e firſt of April next, for one or more years.

Square Log Houſe, one ſtory and an half high, 18 feet by 24, with a ſmall Lot of ound and a Stable. The Houſe is well finiſh together with a convenient Store room l finiſhed with ſhelves and counter. Like e a Blackſmith's Shop and a ſet of Tools.—e whole will be Let together or ſeparate as y beſt ſuit the applicant. If the Houſe and re are Let firſt, the Shop and Tools will Let to a ſingle man, who may be accommoed with boarding, &c. Firewood and Coal convenient, and will be delivered by agreent. The ſituation is good, being on the main d (midway) between Greenſburgh and Pittſ rgh. Tradeſmen of different kinds are much ted, and there is no Store nearer than four es and an half. For terms apply to

JOHN HERON.

eſaville township, Allegheny

unty, March 3, 1801.

N. B. If the Smith Shop is not rented before ſt of May next, a good workman will be —and a young man of good character will t with encouragement as partner in a Store. ere is an excellent pump and a never failing g within a few yards of both houſe and p.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeeca, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Houſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

FOR SALE.

SIX *Hundred Acres of firſt rate LAND, adjoining the State Reſerve, on Mill creek, three miles from the Town of Erie, and half a mile from the road leading from Erie to Waterford.—There is on ſaid place a good Log Dwelling Houſe and Barn, 40 acres cleared and under good fence, nine acres of meadow made, with other good improvements, and a good mill ſeat on ſaid creek. For terms, &c. apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

THOMAS P. MILLER.

March 13, 1801.

RAINBOW,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, Innkeeper, at Franklin, from the 15th of April until the 1ſt of July, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats the Seaſon, One Dollar and an Half the Single Leap and One Buſhel of Oats, and Six Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats for Inſurance. The money for the Seaſon to be paid the firſt of October next; for Inſurance, when it is known the Mare is with colt; for the Single Leap, at the covering, when the Oats is to be brought.

RAINBOW, is a beautiful dark Cheſnut Sorrel, 4 years old this ſpring, upwards of 15 hands an half high, has a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, and his hind feet white, he was got by Old Soldier, imported from England, his dam alſo was out of an imported horſe. His figure and carriage is by good judges allowed to be excellent, and he is well calculated for either ſaddle or draft. A further detail of his pedigree is thought unneceſſary, as his appearance will recommend him.

SAMUEL RAY.

March 16, 1801.

Six Dollars Reward.

MADE *his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 14th inſtant, after being taken on a legal proceſs, a certain JONATAAN JONES, of Fayette townſhip, Allegheny county—he is about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on when he made his eſcape a grey cloth ſailor jacket and trowſers, and white cloth under jacket. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver ſaid Jones to the ſubſcribers, or ſecure him in the jail of Allegheny county, together with reaſonable charges.*

WILLIAM FRENCH, Conſtable of Fayette townſhip.

March 16, 1801.

Franklin Town and Out Lots FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY *to an act of Aſſembly entitled, "An Act to provide for ſelling the ſeveral Reſerved Tracts of Land adjoining the Towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," Books will be opened at my office in Franklin, on the 14th day of March next, for the Sale of the Town and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms.—One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale, for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of the ſaid inſtalments, to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid agreeably to the terms of ſale.*

GEORGE FOWLER, Commiſſioner.

Franklin, February 10, 1801.

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TWO Hundred and Thirty Nine Acres of Land with a Grift Mill and Saw Mill, ſituated on Streets run, on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahala river and ſix miles above Pittſburgh—The Grift Mill is in good order, her works partly new, and being in the moſt of an excellent wheat country commands a very extenſive cuſtom. In dry ſeaſons the ſtream of water is more conſtant than any other in the weſtern country—This property is valuable on account of its convenience to market, being diſtant but half a mile from the river and the road level. There are about twelve acres of Meadow and a young bearing Orchard. The Dwelling Houſe, and Out Houſes and fences are in tolerable repair, and the land well timbered.—Flour and Whiskey will be taken in part payment, and a reaſonable credit given by

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ELIZABETH SCOTT, Adminiſtratrix.
MATTHEW FISHER, } *Admrs.*
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March 13, 1801.

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LOTS No. 3293 and 3294, ſituate on the corners of Front, Second and Getman ſtreets in the Town of Erie, extending on German ſtreet 330 feet, on Front ſtreet 82 feet and an half, and on Second ſtreet 82 feet and an half. On Lot No. 3294 is a brick meſſuage, 32 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, with two good rooms on the firſt and two on the ſecond floor, with fire places in each room, and an excellent cellar—alſo, a log kitchen 24 by 18 feet. The ſituation of thoſe Lots is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the Town. The terms are eaſy, and will be made known by Meſſrs. DENNY and BEELEN merchants, in Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber in Erie.

W. G. SYDNOR.

Erie, February 23, 1801. 2m

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A COOPER,

WHO will engage to work for Twelve Months, will have Tools furniſhed him, and will meet with encouragement, by applying at this Office.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 27, 1801.

LOST,

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WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

Seven Dollars Reward.

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ALEXANDER SHAW.

Pittſburgh, February 20, 1801.

N. B. He has loſt to ſome perſon, not now recollected, two volumes of *Gordon's Hiſtory of the American Revolution*—he hopes this hint will induce the borrower to return them.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

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WILLIAM BENNET.

March 2, 1801.

LAND FOR SALE.

TWO good Tracts advantageouſly ſituated on or near the Allegheny river, about 11 or 12 miles from Pittſburgh, belonging to Mr. Iſaac Wikoff, of Philadelphia—I am empowered and inſtructed to diſpoſe of—Alſo, that valuable Tract called the White Oak Level, on ſaid river, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, and on the ſame ſide of the river. The ſaid lands will be ſhown to any who may wiſh to ſee them, by Mr. Hugh Quigley, living near the White Oak Level.—As I am determined to ſell the ſaid Lands in the courſe of the enſuing ſeaſon, the terms will be made eaſy to ſuch as may wiſh to become purchaſers, and will be made known either on perſonal application or by letter poſt paid, addreſſed to me at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela,

STEPHEN BAYARD.

Elizabeth Town, January 31, 1801. 7w.

A variety of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an extenſive and elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of

BARR IRON & CASTINGS,

For Sale by

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has been for a ſeries of years paſt, aſſiduouſly and expenſively employed in procuring Iron Banks and bringing to perfection, that beneficial boneſs of making pot metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own poſſeſſion, and now making all ſorts of caſtings compleat—ſtoves and tea plate ſtoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the beſt quality in the weſtern country for bar iron and nail rods, &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the ſcarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on ſuch works to perfection—for the good of the country and myſelf; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure ſtock for the enſuing year, and muſt candidly wiſhes that his juſt intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do juſtice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; but being impreſſed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his bleſſing no work can proſper; but through his unbounded mercies and good providence, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thouſand pounds worth of metal, and five thouſand worth of bar iron, in the ſeven years paſt; and upheld me, when moſt companies of good property have fell through, I condole their loſs, knowing it is hard times for them that have the beſt fortunes and good luck in the iron buſineſs to ſtand. It is hoped that the good people will conſider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and expoſed themſelves to the greateſt hardſhips in the world, to do good in making Iron; without that metal, agriculture would ceaſe. For my part, I have ſpent upwards of a thouſand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their eaſe in bed, beating off ice, from the wheels and keeping the buſineſs going on:—my furnace blows almoſt without ceaſing, metal can be had at all times, at reaſonable terms. I hope to keep after a little, nail rods, and ſheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennſylvania. If the good people of the Weſtern country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from their date, from one dollar to ten, to paſs equal to gold or ſilver, as they will be received at the ſaid ſubſcriber's Fairfield Furnace, one-year after date, for any ſort of his metal or iron; and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it ſuits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take caſh, with giving one month notice, at the office at ſaid furnace, kept for that purpoſe, that they would chooſe money in exchange, ſhall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any perſon wants particular metal caſt, he will be pleaſed to leave a bill one month before his notes become due, with the manager there at the office. It is hoped that the ſubſcriber will ſell four or five thouſand pounds worth of ſtock, and proviſions in the enſuing year. Good wood chopers wanted, for which part will be paid in caſh, ſome iron and metal, ſome ſtore goods, &c.

I am the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN HAYDON.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.

otice is hereby given, that on Thurſday the ninth day of April next, being Meadville Court, will be ſold at Public Ven lue, in the Town of Meadville, A

TRACT OF LAND,

ing about 400 acres, ſituate at the mouth Walnut creek, on Lake Erie, Crawford coun

On ſaid Tract there is a good Dwelling uſe, a Griſt Mill and Saw Mill completely thed, and in good repair; the ſituation and lity of the Land is equal to any in the coun

A good title will be made to the purchaſer, the terms will be made known on the day le, by

THOMAS FORSTER, Agent for the Harriſburgh and Preſqu'iſle Company.

ittſburgh, February 16, 1801.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

RENCH REVOLUTION,

In a ſeries of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the preſent time.

* In this Volume will be found a correct ory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its greſs down to the death of the King, the n of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *uaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and e recent change in the internal policy of country.

TERMS.

ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered. he price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty five Cents*, to non ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed. liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given hambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

* This work will be iſſued from the Office he FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh

ubſcriptions are received at the Office of the ſburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars Reward.

TRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber liv ing in the town of Pittſburgh, Allegheny nty, the 27th day of February laſt, a red, brown coloured horſe COLT, between 13 14 hands high, 3 years old next May, brand n the left buttock G L P, long tail deckt, e hanging on both ſides the neck, not ſhod. oever takes up ſaid Colt and delivers it to ſubſcriber in the town aforeſaid, ſhall receive above reward, and for every mile bringing ſame home one ſhilling. The brand cannot y be ſeen owing to the long hair.

GEORGE LIGHTEBERGER.

ittſburgh, March 12, 1801.

aken up adrift in the Ohio river,

the month of January laſt, a CANOE, with e ſmall chains and one ſocket pole in her, ſeven i below M'Intoſh. The owner is deſired to , prove property, pay charges, and take her y.

JACOB PHILLIS.

nuary 25, 1801.

PASSTIME,

JILL ſtand to cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of Jacob Ferree, in Mifflin oſhip, Allegheny county, at the low rate of Dollars and one buſhel of oats, each Mare ſeaſon; Two Dollars the ſingle leap, and ht Dollars for inſuring a colt. The ſeaſon commence on the 15th day of March, and on the 15th of July. Good merchantable at will be taken in payment at market price elivered by the firſt of October next, at ſaid ree's.

SSTIME is a bright Bay, 6 years old this 15 hands and one inch high, his figure ciently recommend him, and his blood qual to any horſe in the ſtate. Attendance be given by

THOMAS ASHTONG.

March 5, 1801.

o be Let, and poſſeſſion given

e firſt of April next, for one or more years.

Square Log Houſe, one ſtory and an half high, 18 feet by 28, with a ſmall Lot of pund and a Stable. The Houſe is well finiſh together with a convenient Store room l finiſhed with ſhelves and counter. Like e a Blackſmith's Shop and a ſet of Tools.— e whole will be Let together or ſeparate as y beſt ſuit the applicant. If the Houſe and re are Let firſt, the Shop and Tools will ſet to a ſingle man, who may be accommoed with boarding, &c. Firewood and Coal convenient, and will be delivered by agreent. The ſituation is good, being on the main d (midway) between Greenſburgh and Pittſ gh. Tradeſmen of different kinds are much ted, and there is no Store nearer than four es and an half. For terms apply to

JOHN HERON.

eſville township, Allegheny county, March 3, 1801.

N. B. If the Smith Shop is not rented before ſt of May next, a good workman will be to—and a young man of good character will ſet with encouragement as partner in a Store. ere is an excellent pump and a never failing g within a few yards of both houſe and p.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At His Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buck ſkin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Cantreens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

FOR SALE.

SIX *Hundred Acres of firſt rate LAND, adjoining the State Reſerve, on Mill creek, three miles from the Town of Erie, and half a mile from the road leading from Erie to Waterford.— There is on ſaid place a good Log Dwelling Houſe and Barn, 40 acres cleared and under good fence, nine acres of meadow made, with other good improvements, and a good mill ſeat on ſaid creek For terms, &c. apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

THOMAS P. MILLER.

March 13, 1801.

RAINBOW,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, Innkeeper, at Franklin, from the 15th of April until the 1ſt of July, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats the Seaſon, One Dollar and an Half of Oats the Single Leap and One Buſhel of Oats, and Six Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats for Inſurance. The money for the Seaſon to be paid the firſt of October next; for Inſurance, when it is known the Mare is with colt; for the Single Leap, at the covering, when the Oats is to be brought.

RAINBOW, is a beautiful dark Cheſnut Sorrel, 4 years old this ſpring, upwards of 15 hands an half high, has a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, and his hind feet white, he was got by Old Soldier, imported from England, his dam alſo was out of an imported horſe. His figure and carriage is by good judges allowed to be excellent, and he is well calculated for either ſaddle or draft. A further detail of his pedigree is thought unneceſſary, as his appearance will recommend him.

SAMUEL RAY.

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March 2, 1801.

LAND FOR SALE.

TWO good Tracts advantageouſly ſituated on or near the Allegheny river, about 11 or 12 miles from Pittſburgh, belonging to Mr. Iſaac Wikoff, of Philadelphia—I am empowered and inſtructed to diſpoſe of—Alſo, that valuable Tract called the White Oak Level, on ſaid river, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, and on the ſame ſide of the river. The ſaid lands will be ſhown to any who may wiſh to ſee them, by Mr. Hugh Quigley, living near the White Oak Level.—As I am determined to ſell the ſaid Lands in the courſe of the enſuing ſeaſon, the terms will be made eaſy to ſuch as may wiſh to become purchaſers, and will be made known either on perſonal application or by letter poſt paid, addreſſed to me at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela,

STEPHEN BAYARD.

Elizabeth Town, January 31, 1801. 7w.

A variety of BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a uperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon which they offer for ſale on very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of BARR IRON & CASTINGS, For Sale by

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has been for a ſeries of years paſt, aſſiduouſly and expenſively employed in procuring Iron Barks and bringing to perfection, that beneficial buſineſs of making pot metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own poſſeſſion, and now making all ſorts of caſtings compleat—ſtoves and tea plate ſtoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the beſt quality in the weſtern country for bar iron and nail rods; &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the ſcarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on ſuch works to perfection—for the good of the country and myſelf; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure ſtock for the enſuing year, and moſt cordially wiſhes that his juſt intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do juſtice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; but being impreſſed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his bleſſing no work can proſper; but through his unbounded mercies and good guidance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thouſand pounds worth of metal, and five thouſand worth of bar iron, in the ſpace of years paſt; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through, I condole their loſs, knowing it is hard times for them that have the beſt fortunes and good luck in the iron buſineſs to ſtand. It is hoped that the good people will conſider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and expoſed themſelves to the greateſt hardſhips in the world, to do good in making Iron; without that metal, agriculture would ceaſe. For my part, I have ſpent upwards of a thouſand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their eaſe in bed, beating off ice, from the wheels and keeping the buſineſs going on;—my furnace blows almoſt without ceaſing, metal can be had at all times, at reaſonable terms. I hope to keep after a little, nail rods, and ſheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennſylvania. If the good people of the Weſtern country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from that date, from one dollar to ten, to paſs equal to gold or ſilver, as they will be received at the ſaid ſubſcriber's Fairfield Furnace, one-year after date, for any ſort of his metal or iron;—and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it ſuits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take caſh, with giving one month notice, at the office at ſaid furnace, kept for that purpoſe, that they would chooſe money in exchange, ſhall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any perſon wants particular metal caſt, he will be pleaſed to leave a bill one month before his notes become due, with the manager there at the office. It is hoped that the ſubſcriber will ſoon have four or five thouſand pounds worth of ſtocks, and proviſions in the enſuing year. Good wood chopers wanted, for which part will be paid in caſh, ſome ſtore goods, and metal, ſome ſtore goods, &c.

I am the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN HAYDON.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801;

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.